



amateur radio

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FEDERAL COMMENT

★

The dinosaur was a very large beast and in its day a very fearsome
one.

It no longer exists because—among other things—it reacted too
slowly to an antagonistic environment. The nerve messages that made its
central system aware of danger, the act of decision made as a result of
these messages and the return impulses sent to initiate action all took
too long. So good-bye to the dinosaur. Or was it?

Might not today's Wireless Institute be likened to that prehistoric
monster? Does not its present administrative organisation look remark-
ably like the sluggish nervous system of our late and unlamented beast?

Even a very cursory glance at the present mechanics of the Institute
must show that it does.

If you as an Institute member are concerned with such things—as you
should be—then you will know that some three or four years ago a
proposal for Federation was put before the Federal Council. It has been
discussed at each annual Federal Council since then and will undoubtedly
be so again in Brisbane this Easter. The prime objective of this proposal
was to simplify and streamline procedures and decision making within
the Institute so that it could function as a dynamic entity.

The proposal was a bold one. The number of difficulties to be over-
come in making it a reality were many. To a large degree these difficulties
have been resolved. Right here and now we need from you—yes, you,
not the other bloke—how you would like this Institute of ours to be—
alive and active and aggressive as it could be if we were united or like
the dinosaur—extinct.

HAROLD L. HEPBURN, FEDERAL VICE-PRESIDENT, W.I.A.

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SX28 RECEIVER MODIFICATIONS

A. C. HAWKER,* VK3IB (Ex VK1AC, VKOAB, VR1B, VR3H)

HEREWITH are details of the circuit modifications which have been carried out on the SX28 receiver in use here. This assumes you already have the original circuit schematic as found in the instruction book for the SX28 or SX28A.

The audio choke CH2 and associated capacitor C43 which comprise the bass audio filter have been removed as I personally found the filter to be of little real value and seldom used it. Its switch, SW10, has been replaced with a d.p.d.t. toggle which serves to transfer the audio input from the diode (a.m.) detector to the product detector and at the same time provide h.t. to the b.f.o. and product detector in the s.b. position. Make sure all the audio leads to this switch are in shielded lead.

The original a.v.c./b.f.o. function switch will need to be removed and replaced with one having four-pole, three-way function. A.v.c. "on" becomes "a.v.c. 1" (fast), a.v.c. "off" remains the same and "b.f.o. on" is now "a.v.c. 2" (slow). The attack time of the a.v.c. circuit is a little slow at 40 milliseconds but quite acceptable as the recommended attack time for s.b. A.v.c. action should be between 10 and 200 milliseconds. With values shown, the decay rate is 1 second in the slow position and 68 milliseconds in fast operation. These figures might be improved by experiment with other values and circuits but I find them very satisfactory indeed. The fast a.v.c. position is to be preferred for a.m. signals whilst the slow position gives more satisfactory control of s.b. and c.w. copy.

With the circuit as shown the "S" meter functions also on c.w. or s.b. provided the a.v.c. switch is not turned to the off position. I find there is absolutely no leakage from the b.f.o. into the a.v.c. circuit with the product detector provided reasonable care is taken with the shielding and layout of components. The screened lead to the b.f.o. pitch capacitor has been replaced with a length of co-axial cable and two plates have been removed from the variable condenser in order to provide finer adjustment. A larger knob on the b.f.o. pitch control is also of some advantage. The drive spindle of the bandspread control has been carefully ground down to approximately half the original diameter, resulting in an improved tuning rate. On the 20 metre bandspread dial this results in a rate of about 50 Kcs. per revolution of the tuning knob as about 100 Kcs. before.

R6 and R71 in the 6SA7 oscillator circuit plate supply have been removed or shorted out and this point returned to 150 volts regulated. I found that substitution of R31 with a VR150/30 regulator tube worked out just right with the existing 4K resistor R32.

You may need to experiment a little with the coupling capacitor to the product detector from the plate of the last

i.f. amplifier V6. I discovered that 1 pF. was about right in my case. The usually recommended value of 10 pF. was found to be too large and resulted in overload of the product detector with considerable distortion and difficulty in resolving s.b. signals.

The amplified a.v.c. to the mixer and both r.f. stages has been disturbed and still functions in the original manner. The modified i.f. a.v.c. circuit to V5 (6L7) as shown in the diagram provides all the benefits of "hang" a.v.c. quite adequately and efficiently holds down between-signal noise on c.w. and s.b.

The modification of the audio end of the receiver was forced upon me by a burnt-out loud-speaker transformer and having no suitable push-pull replacement available at the time. However, I feel the change is well worthwhile despite possible reluctance at first to interfere with hi-fi possibilities of the existing 8 watt push-pull 6V6 output stage. One major advantage is the immediate reduction in h.t. drain by about 40 milliamps and less heat generated internally by the extra 6V6 and the rectifier. Furthermore, the power transformer runs cooler and removal of one 6V6 frees a socket for the VR tube which can then sit conveniently next to the rectifier. I found it was possible to feed the remaining 6V6 plate supply from the output of the filter choke without the latter heating too badly—this may prove an essential move in any case since the hum might prove objectionable with the single-ended output stage fed direct from the input capacitor. I find the audio quality still very good on b.c. reception and 4 watts is still plenty of output if you want it. A small loud-speaker transformer easily replaces the old push-pull one and the 3.2 ohm output winding is connected to one pair of the original output terminals. This move has the advantage of being able to feed a loud-speaker voice coil directly without the necessity of an additional matching transformer as was required before to match either the 5K or 600 ohms output.

The 6SC7 (V12) phase splitter is replaced with a 6SJ7 and the socket rewired accordingly. Another possibility here is to retain a twin triode stage using one half as the audio amplifier and the other for a crystal calibrator but it would most likely be necessary to change to a tube having separate cathodes such as the 6SL7. I had already added a 100 Kcs. crystal calibrator previously employing a 6AU6 tube mounted atop the main tuning capacitor compartment so did not adopt this method which would have probably been a better arrangement. Mine is the standard calibrator circuit found in most copies of the A.R.R.L. handbook. I have fitted a small on/off switch for the calibrator mounting snugly between the "S" meter and the main tuning dial. Mounted symmetrically between the two tuning dial escut-

cheons on the opposite side I have placed a matching control which sets the muting level which is about to receive mention below.

Excellent stability is retained during transmission periods by opening the grounded end of the r.f. gain control (R2), thus allowing the local oscillator and b.f.o. to run continuously. Use of the original standby switch which interrupts the h.t. supply centre tap is hopeless as the drift is intolerable for s.b. vox operation. The addition of another variable resistor as a muting level control (about 5K) in series with the r.f. gain control will allow setting of monitoring level for comfortable monitoring of your own signals during transmission (especially useful on c.w.). This resistor is arranged to be shorted out, usually by a control relay in the transmitter, during reception to restore the receiver sensitivity to normal.

For s.b. operation I find the "Broad Xtal" position the most satisfactory with the "xtal phasing" set to place the rejection notch on the unwanted sideband. Alternatively the phasing control can be used in a similar fashion to the "notch" filters used in more modern receivers to reject an annoying heterodyne—or reduce it at least. If your crystal filter appears to be rather poor in selectivity (apart from bad alignment) you will find that taking the crystal holder apart and washing the crystal in carbon tetrachloride or just plain warm soapy water often works wonders.

Upper sideband reception I find about correct with the b.f.o. offset about 30 degrees clockwise and the same anti-clockwise for s.b. Once set, do all your tuning with the bandspread or main dial but slight manipulation of the b.f.o. control, especially with a large knob fitted, can be very helpful as a slight touch up to s.b. signals. With the modifications as described you should find that you can operate with full r.f. gain all the time provided the a.v.c. is operational. This is a blessing as you no longer have to dive for the r.f. gain control when a strong station comes on after copying a weak one and you no longer miss the weak signals after reading a powerful one—especially valuable on round tables. Receiver overloading will still occur with the r.f. gain fully up with a.v.c. off and manipulation of the r.f. control will be necessary when operating in this condition.

I now use my receiver almost continually with the a.v.c. on for copy of c.w. and s.b. signals and little operation of the a.v.c. gain is required from signals of S9+ magnitude down to S1-2. Seldom do I have to alter the a.f. gain from a setting of 3 or 4 for comfortable loud-speaker operation unless the band is very poor indeed.

Another trump card of the SX28 receiver is its dual noise limiter circuits. Most receivers, even recent models, have only a simple a.n.l. in the diode detector, these are frequently quite effective.

*P.O. Box 35, Dimboola, Vic.

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M176

A PRE-AMP. FOR 2 METRE F.M.*

BYRON H. KRETZMAN, W2JTP

THERE have been many 2 metre pre-amplifiers described in "CQ". In the past, all for the usual across-the-band Ham type of operation. This pre-amp. was designed especially for the "new" type of v.h.f. operation, i.e., where high quality fixed tuned (crystal controlled) ex-laxcab and police receivers are used. Secondly, this pre-amp. may readily be adapted to serve as a two-set coupler, such as when it is desired to monitor two frequencies simultaneously, using a common antenna (146.94 phone and 146.70 r.t.t.y., for example).

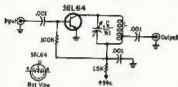


Fig. 1.—Schematic diagram of preamp. for 2 metre f.m. Resistors are $\frac{1}{2}$ W., and capacitors are 500V. disc ceramic. Coil L is wound with 14 gauge wire and has 5 1/2 turns, 5/16 inch inside diameter, spaced the diameter of the wire. The output tap is 1 1/2 turns up from the cold end.

Our pre-amp. makes use of one of the family of new n.p.n. silicon planar passivated transistors designed for small signal amplification at v.h.f. These are packaged in the new case-less epoxy encapsulated form and are manufactured almost completely by automation. The result is that here we have available, across the counter, a high gain v.h.f. transistor for less than \$1. While several different types are available from different manufacturers, we used the GE type 16L64. This transistor has a gain-bandwidth product of 350 Mc.

and a maximum frequency of oscillation of 650 Mc., both at 10 volts and 10 mA.

THE CIRCUIT

Fig. 1 shows the schematic diagram of our transistor pre-amp. As you can see, a minimum number of components are used; two resistors, three capacitors, and the LC output circuit. The circuit configuration is that of the grounded-emitter type. The base input circuit is at a sufficiently low impedance so that it may be directly fed from a 52 ohm co-axial cable.

Now, before too many eyebrows are lifted at the absence of a tuned input circuit, let us say that we fully realize that in some areas of high density com-

mmercial two-way radio operation, intermodulation (mixing) could occur. If you have this problem, the solution is simple; add an external co-axial cavity re-entrant filter.² Just in case you don't have the referenced issue of "CQ" Fig. 2 shows its constructional details. (We made a slight modification to give a better match to the transistor; instead of using an output link we tapped up 3 inches on the inner pipe.) All you need to build it in 15 minutes, besides the tuning capacitors and phone jacks, is a large size tomato juice can and a short piece of Reynolds do-it-yourself aluminum tubing, item 10. The tubing can be fastened to the bottom of the can by either an item 50 flange or by a sawed-in-half tubing slicer, item 90. If you like, or if the QRM is exceptionally strong, you can solder the cover back on the can. (We didn't find it necessary, besides visitors can look inside the can if you don't.)

CONSTRUCTION

Our 2 metre pre-amp. is built into a 2 1/2" x 2 1/2" x 1 1/2" Premier box, number PMC-1000. Actually, the pre-amp. itself is built on a 2 1/2" x 1 1/2" scrap piece of copper sided printed circuit board, about 1/16 inch thick. Fig. 3 shows exactly where the holes should be drilled. The board is stood-off from the bottom of the box by a pair of 1/2" high tapped metal pillars.

The co-axial cable input and output connectors are Switchcraft No. 3501FP phono connectors. (Down with the eyebrows—such phono connectors are stock equipment on chassis of Motorola, G.E., and other commercial mobile f.m. gear.) These are mounted so that their ground lugs may be soldered directly to the copper surface of the board. The transistor is mounted upside down, supported on its own leads, with the

(Continued on Page 6)

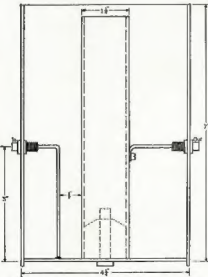
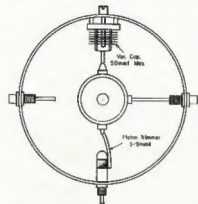


Fig. 2.—Co-axial cavity re-entrant filter mechanical details. The "in" terminal connects to the receiver fitting on the antenna relay, while the "out" terminal connects to the "in" fitting on the pre-amp. RG-58/U is recommended, each cable cut to 1/4-wavelength, about 13 inches. (The same length cable should be used to connect the "out" fitting on the pre-amp. to the "ant" fitting on the receiver.)

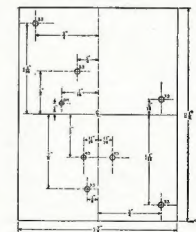


Fig. 3.—Drilling details on the circuit board chassis. The board is 1/16 inch thick and preferably with copper on both sides. If just one side is copper, drill as shown from the copper side. The numbers by the side of each hole indicate the drill gauge.

Pre-amp. for 2 metre f.m., shown with external high-Q co-axial cavity re-entrant filter, necessary in high density areas.

* Reprinted from "CQ," Sept. 1965.

1. Kretzman, B., "A New VHF Operation: FM," "CQ," August 1963, p. 14.

2. Schlesinger, "Cavity TVI Filter," "CQ," July 1964, p. 14.

GEORGE JACOBS

AT recent major I.T.U. radio conferences, a top spokesman in the United States delegation on international broadcasting questions has been a friendly soft-spoken giant with a permanent fund of goodwill and as fierce a sense of dedication as any man in radio.

George Jacob's devotion to radio started in his earliest years. Born in New York forty years ago, he was only three when his father, an industrial engineer, called for the seemingly precocious youngster at school one day to show him a radio transmitter; he can still see the blue light, he says, as if it had all happened yesterday. Two years later, his father built a superheterodyne set. One evening they got Canada on it. "We caught Canada, son, do you hear?" cried the excited parent clapping the earphones over his son's ears. "That's Toronto there!" After that there was no looking back.

Growing up, George Jacobs worked for a spell as a broadcasting technician in New York and a radar navigator during World War II. He obtained a Bachelor's Degree in Electrical Engineering from New York's Pratt Institute and joined the engineering staff in the Broadcasting Service of the United States Information Agency. In 1953, at the early age of twenty-nine, he was promoted Chief of the Service's Central Frequency Division, which is the position he still holds today.

But his professional and international responsibilities by no means exhaust the time and interest he lavishes on his subject. Recently he was asked to list his main non-professional interests. "Radio, radio, radio," he said.

Specifically, this means the time and energy to obtain a Master of Science Degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Maryland in 1960. It means senior membership in the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. Above all, it means Amateur Radio and writing about radio.

In the last thirteen years, George Jacobs has published more than two hundred and fifty technical articles in various journals and periodicals (including six in the "Telecommunication Journal"), which is an average of two articles a month. No cause has been more nobly served by the indefatigable author than that of Amateur Radio. Himself among the most active of that valiant esoteric brotherhood who glory in the name of "Hams," it was largely due to his persuasive prose in his space communications column in "CQ Magazine" that the necessary support was obtained for the launching of the Amateurs' own series of satellites—the famous Oscars.

At I.T.U. conferences he has been steadily making his mark. The United States delegation's spokesman at the 1959 Radio Conference for the high frequency broadcasting service, he played an important part in the drafting of Article 10 of the Radio Regulations. At the C.C.I.R. Xth Plenary Assembly in 1963, he was chairman of a sub-group on Space Broadcasting. He personally feels strongly about the work of the Union—"in the long run the most efficient means of communication will come about through international coordination through the I.T.U."



His success at conferences comes about through qualities not only of head but of heart. He is eminently and effortlessly well liked. Plodding purposefully on his rounds of delegates with a faint self-deprecatory grin on his face, he generates goodwill at his mere approach. His gentle manner and generous bulk seem to be intimidating that the world is after all a very agreeable place—which, if it were full of people like George Jacobs, it would be. He likes to say pleasant things and hear other people saying them. He would not know how to be pompous if he tried.

George Jacobs is married with two daughters (one of whom has apparently developed a marked preference for telephony as a form of telecommunications). These, however, are not the only occupants of his home just outside Washington. There is also his Amateur set, with the call-sign W3ASK. Radio Amateurs often use their own imaginations when it comes to identifying the letters of their call-signs. In his case, there could be no better identification for the last three than A for Action, S for Sincerity, K for Kindness.

—C.M.

PRE-AMP. FOR 2 MX F.M.

(Continued from Page 3)

emitter wire soldered directly to the board. Don't forget to use a pair of pliers as a heat sink when you solder in the transistor.

The tuned output circuit uses a readily available miniature air trimmer, the E. F. Johnson No. 189-4. This low loss capacitor is soldered to the copper faced body by means of the two tabs provided, but raised above the board by about one-eighth inch by washers. A 4-40 bakelite stud terminal is mounted at the cold or rotor end to serve as a coil terminal. The hot end of the coil, which is wound with 14 gauge wire, connects directly to the stator terminal of the capacitor, as does the collector lead of the transistor. Another bakelite stud terminal is mounted so as to provide a tie point for the base lead of the transistor, the 100K resistor, and the 0.001 disc capacitor which connects to the input co-ax. connector.

THE TWO-SET COUPLER

This pre-amp. may easily be modified to permit the feeding of two receivers. The only additional parts required are another No. 3501FP phono connector and two 22 ohm $\frac{1}{4}$ W. resistors. Simply mount the second connector next to the original output connector and feed the centre of each connector through its own resistor from the coupling capacitor. Fig. 4 shows the schematic diagram of the modified output circuit. The purpose of the resistors is to isolate the tuned input circuits of each receiver from each other, so that there is no interaction in tuning.

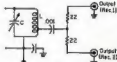


Fig. 4.—Circuit modifications for use of the pre-amp. as a two-set coupler.

PERFORMANCE

This extremely simple-to-build 2 mx pre-amp. is not the least bit unstable. We even tried a coil and capacitor tuned input circuit, temporarily mounted inside the box, and it showed no evidence or inclination to take off. The applied voltage was 14.5 positive, and the current drawn was 4.9 mA. Using a Measurements Model 80 signal generator, fed to the pre-amp. through a 50 ohm pad, we found that the actual gain, at 147 Mc., was in the order of 10 db. Several such pre-amps were constructed, and this gain figure was found to be fairly uniform. (Using the 20 db. quieting method.)

The outboard co-axial cavity filter, when used, adds about 0.8 db. of loss, relatively insignificant. The use of this high-Q filter does, however, increase the "front end" selectivity of a receiving system significantly. With the high quality f.m. receivers of the Motorola 80D, use of this filter makes possible the operation of in-band repeaters, or in-band duplex operation. (The latter is very unpopular in high density areas!)

* Reprinted from "Telecommunication Journal," Vol. 21, No. 11.

AMATEUR RADIO

GEORGE JACOBS, W3ASK

WITH twenty years of professional experience in telecommunications, mainly with the broadcast service, one might question why I am writing a Centenary Year article on the subject of "Amateur" Radio.

The word "Amateur" is often associated with the words as "beginner," "non-professional," or "unskilful." In the case of Amateur Radio, such interpretations are unfortunate, since they are far from the truth. The very nature of Amateur Radio is such that right from the beginning it has not only kept pace with the development of other radio services, but it has often been well in the vanguard. Actually "Amateur," in the radio sense, simply denotes lack of pecuniary interest, but not a lack of technical competence. The great contributions of Amateur Radio to technology and humanity are well established.

Amateur Radio has been a part of me for almost as long as I can remember. I have been licensed since 1941 and presently hold the call sign W3ASK. I credit Amateur Radio for first introducing me to the wonders of radio communication and for kindling my enthusiasm to pursue this field professionally. Through the years Amateur Radio has brought me friendships throughout the world, friendships that vault political, social and economic barriers and are as fraternal, warm and sincere as any I have made in my lifetime. Amateur Radio is not only a radio service, but it is also a spirit, indeed, almost a way of life. I am indeed grateful for this opportunity to write briefly about it.

The Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, define the Amateur Service as follows:—

"A service of self-training, intercommunication and technical investigations carried on by Amateurs, that is, by duly authorised persons interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest."

How did Amateur Radio begin? In the latter years of the 19th century there already existed a keen interest in a new marvel—electricity. Amateur experimenters, mainly in Europe and North America, were making small electro-magnets, motors, dry cells, static machines, erecting neighbourhood telegraph lines and building numerous other experimental electrical devices.

It was not until the end of 1901, however, that an event took place that fired the imagination of these experimenters still further—Marconi's bridging of the Atlantic with radio signals. The press of the world was filled with jubilation, disbelief and triumph at this accomplishment. "Wireless" was on everyone's tongue. Large numbers of amateur electrical experimenters

Last year the International Telecommunication Union celebrated its 100th birthday. To mark the occasion, the Editor of the "Telecommunication Journal," the official publication of the I.T.U., invited leading telecommunication officials throughout the world to write a series of articles on "Telecommunications, Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow." George Jacobs, W3ASK, was invited to write about the Amateur Radio Service. The following is a reprint of the original article as it appeared in the July 1965 issue of the journal.

turned away from their electro-magnets, motors and dry cells and began to explore the realm of radio communications. Amateur Radio was born!

During the first decade of this century, Amateur experimentation with radio was a difficult task, since technical and constructional material were scarce. A typical Amateur station of those days consisted of an induction coil, a condenser and a spark gap for transmitting and a simple coherent detector or galena crystal, and a



George Jacobs, W3ASK, CQ's Radio Propagation and Space Communications Editor, shown at his own station in Silver Spring, Maryland. George's main interest is in handling emergency overseas traffic, and you can find him doing this just about every morning, or week-end afternoons on 15 or 20 metres.



Shack of the early days.

single head telephone for receiving. It was not unusual for early Radio Amateurs to communicate with each other using such equipment, over distances of 80 to 160 kilometres.

International regulations were non-existent at the time, since there was no radio law. Everyone had an equal right to the air, and during the first decade of this century the number of Amateur Radio stations on the air greatly exceeded the number of coastal and ship stations—a fact that should qualify Amateur Radio as the "dean" of the radio services.

PIONEER SPIRIT

From the very beginning, the Radio Amateur has been a pioneer. He "tinkers" and "toys," he "tries this" and then "tries that," always with the purpose of extending the range of communication or increasing operator efficiency.

Space limitations will not permit a detailed review of all the contributions made by the Amateur Radio service to the field of radio communications. Radio Amateurs were, however, the first to demonstrate the enormous usefulness of short waves, and they also pioneered the use of v.h.f. and u.h.f. regions of the radio spectrum. They were among the first to devise practical transmitting and receiving equipment using vacuum tubes, and they have contributed much to radio propagation research. Amateur Radio was the first service to completely outlaw spark transmissions and among the first to utilise c.w. Amateurs have also led the field in devising techniques to reduce interference so that greater use can be made of the radio spectrum. Suffice to say that since its birth, Amateur Radio has been a clearing house for ideas, and a "proving ground" for almost every major technical and operational development in the field of radio communications.

EMERGENCY WORK

From the early days Amateur Radio has earned an outstanding reputation for providing communications during emergencies, when other means of communication fail or are overloaded. The annals of Amateur Radio contain an impressive record of countless emergencies, natural catastrophes, epidemics, etc., in which Radio Amateurs, with skill and devotion, and frequently at personal sacrifice, have served their communities and brought speedy relief to victims of suffering and need. Many thousands of lives, an untold amount of human misery and millions of dollars in property have been saved by their efforts. Radio Amateurs consider such assistance not a duty, but an opportunity to serve humanity.

TRAINING GROUND

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better way is there to learn about radio communications, than by participating in it? Through Amateur Radio one can train oneself and acquire skill and practical experience in a complex field. From the ranks of Amateur Radio over the years has come an army of trained technicians, operators and instructors.

Amateur Radio also provides a spark that can set the inquisitive mind aflame. Many of the world's leading telecommunication officials and communication engineers can trace their first interest in these fields to participation in Amateur Radio. Many of the young Radio Amateurs of today will be the professional engineers and scientists of tomorrow.

SPACE EXPLORATION

Space exploration opened a new era for Amateur Radio, as indeed it did for all communication services. Amateur Radio entered the space age on December 12, 1961, with the successful launching of the Oscar I satellite (Orbiting Satellite Carrying Amateur Radio). Built entirely by Radio Amateurs, and containing a beacon transmitter operating in the 2 metre Amateur band, observers in thirty countries tracked the satellite as it orbited for a three-week period. This was followed by the successful launching of a second Oscar beacon satellite in June, 1962. Now, almost at this moment, Radio Amateurs are standing by throughout the world awaiting the imminent launch of Oscar IIP. This will be an active communication satellite capable of receiving and relaying signals in a portion of the 2-metre band.

¹Since this article was written Oscar III was successfully launched and more than 200 two-way contacts were made through the satellite during the period March 8-24, 1963. Oscar IV, another active communications satellite, was launched on December 31, 1963, and is now in operation, although somewhat erratically.

FREQUENCY CONGESTION

The Amateur service, perhaps more so than any other radio service, is feeling the pinch caused by the congestion in the short-wave bands. There are more stations operating per kilocycle in the Amateur bands than in those allocated to other services. To make efficient operation possible under such conditions, over the years the Amateur service has adhered to a technical development programme stressing the use of narrow band emission techniques, reductions in received bandwidth, use of directional antennae and transferring operations to the v.h.f. and u.h.f. bands wherever this is technically possible. Many of the techniques developed by the Amateur service to reduce congestion have set the example for other services.

Amateur Radio is dynamic and its future looks even more exciting than its past. From its beginning at the turn of the century, Amateur Radio has grown to where there are now approximately 400,000 duly authorised persons participating in this service. Radio Amateurs are now located in nearly every country of the world, with the greatest concentration in North America and Europe. It is estimated that the number will rise to above 650,000 mark by the end of this decade.

In the years ahead, Amateur Radio looks toward increased technical assistance to "new and developing countries." Its long history shows that Radio Amateurs comprise a reservoir of trained operating and technical personnel. By encouraging and assisting in the development of Amateur Radio in these countries it is hoped to provide a source of trained communication experts who would be able to operate the various radio services of the countries concerned.

THE SPIRIT OF AMATEUR RADIO

Not all the 400,000 Radio Amateurs in the world today are interested solely

in technical matters. Indeed, a large number participate in Amateur Radio simply for the sheer enjoyment and pleasure of speaking to each other by voice, c.w., teletype, or whatever type of emission might be used. Amateurs, as a rule, chat freely with each other about their equipment, their families, their work and their leisure interests. Radio waves do not recognise frontiers or political, economic or social barriers. Personal radio contacts between Radio Amateurs of different origins, nationalities and cultures, foster—more than one may realise—a spirit of union and friendship, of peace and understanding. This aura of commonness which unites Radio Amateurs throughout the world is a bright symbol of hope for the future. This is the real spirit of Amateur Radio and one that sets it apart from all other radio services.

Amateur Radio doesn't measure its success by volume of traffic, gross revenue or audience—but simply by how well it has served humanity.

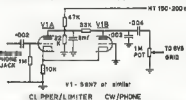
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Audio Clipper/Limiter for C.W./Phone Reception

The glass arm is common throughout Hamdom. Anyone it seems can develop functional disorders peculiar to his occupation.

Well, mine's a hyper-sensitive ear. After 30 years of trying to work 84 DX through the S9 rough something must give.

The following clipper/limiter is an oft-used, conventional but effective circuit that will reduce the pain and strain to a minimum. QRN, TX make and break, or other shock noises, QSB, etc., all will be considerably reduced. Selectivity will appear to improve and the S4 signals become S6. The effect is like putting the "shockers" back on the old car, smooth, boy, smooth.



The audio level is set at comfortable ear strength and no signal or noise can rise above it. Input to the limiter is simply from the fone jack of the receiver. The limiter output is fed into a conventional 8V6 type a.f. amp.

For better results there's an optimum setting of both limiter and Rx a.f. gain. Firstly, with the limiter gain well retarded, set the Rx a.f. gain at more level than the limiter can handle. This is indicated by a very "woofy" sound on all signals and noise. Now slowly reduce the Rx a.f. gain, keeping the limiter at comfortable ear strength by slowly increasing the latter's gain control, until the woofness has all but disappeared—and that's it. The cacophony is now silk in the ears. Condenser and resistance values are broad in tolerance.

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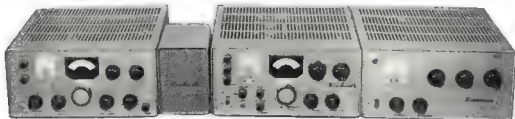
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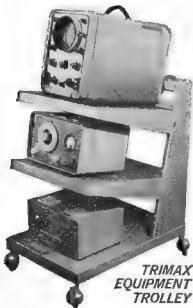
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Publications Committee Reports That...

Inwards correspondence from VK's: G.W. 4565, 3BP, 3UG and W. E. Olsen, Hong Kong Amateur Radio Transmitting Society, plus a technical article from D. Priestly

The Committee finally have arranged for regular issues of prediction charts in "A.R." and advises that these will take the form of bar charts showing the times during which the Amateur bands should be usable for the following paths: Barbados, Bombay, Cairo, Johannesburg, London, Montreal, Nairobi, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Tokyo, West Africa and Wilkes. All charts will be based upon Canberra as it was considered that such a position suited the majority of Amateurs, rather than taking Melbourne as the centre. A more detailed explanation will be given in next month's "A.R." when these charts will be published.

Many readers are commenting upon the fact that technical articles are not being featured in "A.R." It must be remembered that we rely upon voluntary contributions as we cannot afford paid technical staff, nor currently can we see our way clear to pay contributors, steps are being taken to offer greater financial inducement to readers to forward articles. All "A.R." staff are voluntary unpaid workers, as are members of all W.I.A. committees, and it is a tribute to the Amateurs that so much is actually accomplished by these active members. Your constructive criticism like to carry out many plans for the magazine but they can only spend such money as is available to them from the Victorian Division funds, until such time as this loaned money is repaid by advertisers and other Divisions. Just like you, we must live within our income, even though it doubled when expressed in dollars.

The Call Book is nearing completion and should be issued early in March, so please do not ask for copies from your Division or bookseller until we announce the exact release date. Arrangements are being made for an enlarged future issue which will be published at a definite date and issued as promised. All Amateurs are thanked for having been patient and awaiting the release of the 1966 edition, the delay being caused by conditions outside of the control of the W.I.A.

CONTEST NEWS

REMEMBRANCE DAY CONTEST V.H.F. PARTICIPATION

As this present Contest Committee is desirous of far greater activity from the operators of V.H.F./U.H.F. Stations, we are asking for ideas and suitable material from which to formulate items to be presented at the next Federal Convention.

Your assistance would perhaps help to form a Remembrance Day Contest in which more v.h.f./u.h.f. operators could take part and help their state win the Contest.

All correspondence will be read by the committee and your contribution towards greater v.h.f. participation will be appreciated.

[Write to Federal Contest Manager, Neil Penfold, VK6ZDK, 55 Moulden Ave, Mt. Yokine, W.A.—Editor.]

— — — —

R.D. CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS

Award Winners:		
Receiving: L3100/P	...	934
N.S.W. C.W. Section:		
Delete VK2GT	...	208
S.A. Open Section:		
Delete VK5VW	...	421
Add VK5VW	...	421
Receiving Section:		
Western Australia	W.I.A. L8021	925
	L6038	955
	L6034	126

— — — —

CONTEST CALENDAR

5th/6th March:	N.Z.A.R.T. National Field Day. (3.5 and 7 Mcs. only.)
12th/13th March:	A.R.R.L. DX Competition. Phone Section (2nd week-end).
19th/20th March:	B.E.R.U.
26th/27th March:	A.R.R.L. DX Competition. C.W. Section (2nd week-end).
16th/17th April:	"CQ" W.W. DX S.S.B. Contest.

For the Y.R.S. the beginning of each school year has great importance because the great majority of clubs are in school. Loss of interest is sometimes a setback but year after year the clubs have steadily increased and from all signs 1966 will follow the same pattern. This shows the basic soundness of our efforts. I have only one complaint—the usual one of a correspondent who would like to hear all the news from everywhere. Perhaps if PB twisted an arm in VK's and some readers told a few sob stories, life would be easier. At the moment, however, I'm well away with loads of news from VK's, S, 8 and 7.

The VKY Y.R.S. Supervisor, Mike VKTMC, has been sighted round Sydney [all you interesting people should remember your national capital is worth a visit but my news of VKY came from the antenna. At that time there were two active Y.R.C.s, one at Tarooms High (Hobart), where three interested teachers have 50 members, and the other at Latrobe High with 100 members, assistance being given here by Reg VKTZAQ. VKY Council supports the Y.R.S. and it is expected other clubs will open this year in Hoon Valley and the N.W. Coast.

VKI goes from strength to strength. Three clubs at Inverloch, Geelong, East Tech., and Essendon Grammar, each have had 11 members pass Elementary. Peter Cole at Camberwell Grammar is the first non-clubber to pass Elementary. Teachers Training College are being wooed with the right kind of information and help—a remarkably important field this. A generous donation from Fairholme (Aust.) Pty Ltd., of Silicon N.P.N. Transistors, will greatly assist clubs in 1966. Dr. Warwick has travelled to St. Anna's C.R.C. (Sale) but Rod 3UG will lead the club, so Dr. Warwick's work will carry on. Chris Hall, club instructor at Warrnambool Tech., reports that the Inland club SAW—successors—includes Heathkit Cheyenne Tx and Heathkit HRX Rx. Chris would like seeds—would other Y.R.C.'s mind oblige? Bill at Glenzie Park Primary School (Poet Office) magazine, circulation 20,000.

VKI are not next door but Laurie VKREA is supervisor. Next at Wesley College, St. Albans, Brother Morgan VKERT has club C.B.C. Leederville, with club sign VKET-V. The nuns are following the example of St. Anna's—Sister Joan of Sacred Heart College, Highgate, is studying for A.O.C.P. so there should be a station at Highgate this year.

VKI is alive as usual. That excellent idea—Camp Technology—had another successful 9-day session in the holiday house at Mt. St. Aris, where modern instruments and components cater for an immense range of projects and experiments in Electronics and Photography, while outdoor activities such as games, walks and swimming round off the holiday. This year, 10 boys successfully completed Elementary. At Werlesham, six boys gained Elementary, and the club (as well as Y.R.S.) had useful publicity in "Interradio". The annual journal of the International Radio Club of Geneva. Ian O'Toole, a keen Westlake member, is sewing seeds at Narara Public School, via Mr. Gowrie. Peter Bruce Lewis of Kingsgrove North High and Greg Dunne of Kingsgrove High have been successful in entrance exams, and interview. Technician-in-Training at D.L.C. radio instructor is needed for Bankstown Police Boys' Club for one night a week. Klaus Higin school of Elementary passed. Ray of Boys Three, Waverley C.R.C. 12 (with five honours). Overseas Telecommunication Commission, Elementary passed. Peter of 95% went to Ross State (Lynnham High), David Truslett (Kiama), and Steven Ford (Kingsgrove North High). Y.R.S. Navy apprentice is Warren Donald, formerly secretary of Puncubong Boys' High—his Interview Board were pleased and impressed by the Y.R.S. certificates of Award presented as evidence of his established interest and proficiency in Radio and Electronics. Mr John Westmore, of Rosedale Book Centre, has generously donated \$10 value of Electronics books. First Scouts in VK2 to pass Elementary are Peter Goodall and Greg Pittman, of Strathfield. Cheers. Ken VKK.



VK3 Steve Co-ordinator for Y.R.S. presenting electric soldering iron to Gary McDonald, Fort Pirie Club, for most improved first year student 1965. Bruce Johnston received prize for being youngest to achieve Elementary Certificate.

YL NEWS

Hebe VKIAOK was seen recently in a five-minute X segment on Channel 2 Week-end Magazine. She had several friends in the shack with her who have sons and husbands in the Antarctic while Hebe conducted a QSO with the men. Mavis, Todd, Vera, the usual photo of the salenna, the shack, etc., combined with views of the Antarctic with voices in the background. When the ladies were not on the screen, it was very well done and I understand took nearly four hours at Hebe's QTH for the photography.

We would like to congratulate Mavis VKEKS for having become the sixth YL to gain the WFX on c.w. Mona, VKIAKS.

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Ranges: DCV—3, 6, 15, 150, 300, 1,500, 3,000 at 4K o.p.v.
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FEDERAL AND DIVISIONAL MONTHLY NEWS REPORTS

(SEND CORRESPONDENCE DIRECT TO DIVISIONAL REPORTER NAMED AT PARA. END)

FEDERAL

Last month the editorial expressed the hope that there would be more effort made at getting closer liaison between countries in Region III—Australia, New Zealand, India, Malaysia, to mention a few, so that mutual problems affecting our use of the frequency spectrum can be aired, and if necessary or practicable, solutions found.

Following closely on this thought, is an expression of support from the I.A.R.U. President, Herbert Hoover, Jr., W6ZCR, as can be seen from his letter recently received by the Executive. We feel that the tenor of his remarks says the seal on present thinking with reference to I.T.U. matters, and you will see as you read it that concern is rather high in other parts of the world, and that the use of Amateur frequencies. Read it carefully, consider the implications—not only for our own part of the station but for the Amateur world ever. Perhaps you have some ideas and recommendations on this subject; perhaps your Division may ask you for support for a Regional conference. Let us have your comments now.

After speaking of recent visits to other I.A.R.U. Societies, he goes on to say: "I believe that there is one principal problem which we face, transcending all others in importance. This is because—if we fail to make the adequately planned, but very serious disruption of International Amateur Radio as we know it. That problem is, of course, future I.T.U. conferences dealing with frequency allocation."

"No one can be certain just when such a conference will be held. The I.T.U. itself is undecided as to when to hold such a conference as a result of its Plenipotentiary Conference just completed in Montreal. No date for the next I.T.U. conference has yet been set. However, it is a certainty, however, that one will be held—probably within a few years."

"You can see that these uncertainties establish the limits of various frequency-band assignments for Amateurs as well as for radio services, and that normally an individual allocation of frequencies to a particular activity only within the basic provisions of such allocations. In other words, if the next I.T.U. conference fails to make proper assignments for Amateurs in the international allocation table, the national administrations will be obliged to reduce Amateur frequency bands to conform."

"My discussions, and those of my associates, with the I.A.R.U. society officials indicate to us a growing Amateur recognition of the vital problem of protecting our Amateur assignments. This is indeed most encouraging. I believe, however, that even greater attention and effort must be forthcoming from each of our societies if our aim is to be accomplished."

"There is a point of major importance in this matter, one which we must face forward now, without waiting for conference developments. That concerns the matter of close liaison between each society and its telecommunications officials. While procedures are not the same in all countries, usually the problem of such liaison has been solved. It is the results of long-term evaluation and planning. In some countries this takes the form of intensive preparatory meetings, two or three years in advance of the conference opens, therefore, the administration has already established its position, and in many instances, the administration has already proposed it expects to offer. In other words, the position of many governments toward Amateur Radio has been long-term, and committed before the conference begins with only a little bargaining margin available."

"A final thought is that it is essential if our overall plans, and the effectiveness of such delegations have been evident from previous conferences. However, we cannot expect a group to do the whole job, nor is it feasible for them to accomplish the impossible task of representing and administering all Amateur administrations who are not well disposed toward the Amateur Service."

"Ideally, every society were active and successful in convincing its authorities to support our present Amateur allocations, the task would be much simplified. Unfortunately, we are now to give serious thought to this

problem, and then take action by establishing suitable liaison with your governments, or expanding that contact where it already exists, working toward full support of the Amateur Radio Service."

"An intensive programme is particularly important in view of the many new and developing countries who are members of I.T.U. There are now 128 governments which take part in its proceedings, and it should be remembered that each one has an equal vote. As of today there are just 64 I.A.R.U. societies, which means that we are represented in only one-half of the countries who cast a vote in the I.T.U."

"The solution to these problems will require close co-operation between Amateur societies on a world-wide basis, and success will tax our ingenuity and resourcefulness to the utmost."

"The goal of our I.A.R.U. Societies have effectively organized their efforts by appointing permanent liaison committees or 'working groups', consisting of members who have close contact with government officials, and who have special experience in these fields. I recommend this procedure for the consideration of each of you."

"I particularly wish to commend the I.A.R.U. Region I Organization for the energetic and constructive manner in which it is helping to meet these problems. But they cannot do the job alone. There must be a parallel effort by the new Region II Organization, and hopefully, by the yet to be formed Region III."

"While the activities of the Regional Organizations are indispensable—especially in the aid of our individual members—it is clear that the responsibility for success falls primarily upon the shoulders of each of our I.A.R.U. Societies."

"In my opinion the survival of Amateur Radio, as we know it today, will depend upon our individual efforts in the immediate future. There is no time to spare."

"I would welcome any word from you on the subjects I have referred to herein—or any other I.A.R.U. matter you would particularly appreciate any suggestions or recommendations you may have. If you feel there are any other subjects which our Headquarters society could be more specifically of assistance to you, please let me know."

YES GETS UNATTENDED BEACON PRIVILEGES

Following representations made to the Postmaster-General's Department on behalf of the South Australian Institute Station VK3VP, we are pleased to be able to write that this beacon operating in the 6 and 3 metre band will be able to operate unattended subject to the certain procedures. It is important to note that the prime requirement is "the prompt termination of transmissions at the request of an officer of the Radio Branch."

We regard this decision as a big step forward in the growth of Amateur Radio in this country, and no doubt the many who operators will gain important information from the continuous operation of these beacons.

Detailed information of this pertinent information will be published as they come to hand.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE MEETING, 1st NOVEMBER, 1963

After dealing with the usual amount of reports, the meeting was then opened with the latest drafting progress of the new Handbook. There were several matters still to be resolved and these would form the basis for another meeting between the W.I.A. and P.M.G. representatives. The remainder of the meeting dealt with F.C.G. Conference for another meeting, the "Office Fund" and the appointment of a Federal Co-ordinator, David Bellair, VK3ZFB. There was a report of the L.v.I. problems at Port Pirie.

SILENT KEY

It is with deep regret that we record the passing of:

VK3LX—L. G. H. Harding.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE MEETING, 8th DECEMBER, 1963

The meeting having dealt with correspondence, the Secretary reported that Mr. Owen was still trying to resolve with the N.S.W. Division the question of proportional representation in relation to the new Constitution. A report was made on the progress of the new Handbook and another meeting with the P.M.G. would take place early in the new year. Reports were given on the recent Jambooree-on-the-Air and ways of improving it from a W.I.A. point of view.

Discussion took place under general business on the Gowrie Park Y.R.C. and it was agreed that the W.I.A. had no jurisdiction in this and would write to the P.M.G. informing them that the W.I.A. did not support this idea. Other matters dealt with included correspondence in Electronics Australia, handling of P.M.G. publications and clarification of P.M.G.'s letter re future representation on frequency committees.

I.A.R.U. CALENDAR, DECEMBER, 1963

The I.A.R.U. celebrated its 40th Anniversary during the year, and a great deal of the I.A.R.U. since its inception in 1923 was given. As at 1923 when the I.A.R.U. became a world-wide organization there were 14 members, of which the W.I.A. was one.

Three new Societies were admitted during the year, namely, the Bahamas, Nigeria and Zambia. The Regions of the I.A.R.U. now 13 years old, planned its 1966 meeting for Opatika, Yugoslavia, during the first week of November. The Division of Region III, Division held its first meeting at Lima, Peru, in March, 1963. Moves are also being made to close co-operation with the I.U.R. but the question of distance and finance makes this area the most difficult to deal with. Further, the I.A.R.U. is engaged in reciprocal operating agreements with the U.S.A. and it is interesting to note that the work of the I.A.R.U. now entails the part time employment of about seven of the A.R.L.L. headquarters staff.

From September 14 to November 11, 1963, the I.A.R.U. held its 10th World Conference in Geneva with some 120 nations participating. The Conference dealt with various administrative matters of the I.A.R.U. and the Council which has now been increased from 23 to 26 members, six from the Americas, six from Western Europe, three from Eastern Europe and Northern Asia, seven from Africa and seven from Asia and Australasia (including Australia). The Conference selected proposals to abolish the I.F.R.B., the International Frequency Registration Board, but decreased its size from 11 to five members, one from each of the above five regions. The Secretary of India now replaces Gerald Cross W3GQ as Secretary-General. Under the 1959 and previous I.T.U. conventions, the W.I.A. was provisional for conferences other than the Plenipotentiary—the Administrative, Extraordinary Administrative and Special conferences. Under the new Constitution effective 1st January 1967, there will be two types only—World and Regional. The activities of each such conference will now flow from the original draft by the Administrative Council and then approved by vote of the member nations of the I.A.R.U. The W.I.A. was provisionally not a specific conference takes up the subject of allocations will be henceforth determined by the agreed agenda, rather than by title. The I.A.R.U. will also be a permanent body under the new Constitution as under the old.

In September, 1963, the I.A.R.U. held a convention and the progress report has been received from the International Amateur Radio Club on the activities during this period. One of the highlights was the on-the-spot issue of the new signs to visiting Amateurs to the Convention.

I.A.R.U. headquarters has pointed out that the I.A.R.U. is the "proper" organization for the developing countries" in relation to Amateur Radio will depend on a vigorous campaign from existing I.A.R.U. societies to promote the use of Amateur Radio in these countries. An awareness of the international and national usefulness of Amateur Radio will increase the status of Amateur Radio in these countries, for it is from these countries, now clamoring for more and more frequencies, that the major Amateur operators come. The A.R.L.L. has therefore taken Liberia

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UM1	30	60	120 mA.	3½" x 3½" x 3½"	5 8	\$19.38
UM2	60	120	200 mA.	5½" x 4½" x 5½"	11 8	\$25.65
UM3	120	240	250 mA.	5½" x 5½" x 5½"	14 8	\$29.07
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"under its wing" and the R.S.G.B. is doing the same in Nigeria, with material as well as educational assistance. The H.Q. has asked for member comment on a proposal of this sort and the W.I.A. will be giving serious consideration to such a project.

The Calendar also reports on the success of Project Oscar III. Oscar IV, was launched on December 31, and is to a highly elliptical orbit.

Two new members are proposed in this Calendar for membership of the I.A.R.U.—namely, the Club de Radio Experimentateurs de Nicaragua (C.R.E.N.) and the Central Radio Club of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (C.R.C.). The W.I.A. resolved to vote for both additions with the proviso in regard to the latter society that they make available for general publication a list of all their Amateur stations.

A list of stations logged by the I.F.R.B. on unauthorized frequencies is shown below. Any Australian Amateur hearing these or other stations in the exclusive Amateur bands should notify their Divisions on the proper forms which are available from Divisional Secretaries:—

3560 Kc.	Pyeongyang	BC
7000	Malaysia	BC
7035	U.S.S.R.	BC
7035	Peking	BC
7050	Cairo	BC
7050	Peking	BC
7055	Peking	BC
7075	Cairo	BC
7080	Peking	BC
7085	U.S.S.R.	BC
7090	Tirane	BC
7095	Peking	BC
7099	Djakarta	BC

In addition, the Intruder Watch, operated by the A.R.R.L., has also consistently heard a large number of unauthorized stations operating in all amateur bands but the list is too long to reprint here. There are 41 stations listed. If you hear any such stations please take action as mentioned above.

LICENSEES IN AUSTRALIA

Members will be interested to learn that as of December, 1960, the number of licensed Amateurs in Australia reached the 5000 mark, quite a milestone which indicates Amateur Radio's growth in the Commonwealth alone. So in a little over 50 years, numbers have increased from a meagre 400 to the present figure. It is perhaps of greater interest to know that numbers have doubled since re-licensing after the 1949-50 war, when licenses were around 2000. It is a pity that our membership figures have only just about kept pace with this growth. Every Amateur should be made to increase our membership at a greater rate than the licence growth.

I.T.U. FUND

As at the 1st February, 1960, contributions to the Fund, as a percentage of the target set at the Sydney Convention are as follows:—

VK1	— 22%	VK3	— 86%
VK2	— 50%	VK4	— 105%
VK4	— 50%	VK7	— 100%

These figures do not necessarily indicate all monies collected in Divisions but only those received by the Federal Treasurer. Please keep the donations flowing in as we are still 53% short of our designated target.

AMATEUR BAND SUB-DIVISIONS

The following are the voluntary sub-divisions of the Amateur bands in Australia agreed by Federal Council, and we ask all Amateurs to please observe these channels:—

C.w only	C.w. and Phone
3500 — 3550 Kc.	5700 Kc.
7000 — 7030 Kc.	7030 — 7150 Kc.
14000 — 14100 Kc.	14100 — 14300 Kc.
21000 — 21150 Kc.	21150 — 21450 Kc.
28000 — 28300 Kc.	28300 — 28700 Kc.

MEMBERSHIP RETURN

All Divisional Secretaries or Treasurers are reminded that membership returns for 1960 are required monthly by Executive. It is essential that Executive obtains figures from ALL Divisions, especially at this time of the year as per capita contributions are based thereon. Your co-operation would be appreciated.

FEDERAL QSL BUREAU

Changes in the A.R.R.L. QSL Bureau, effective immediately are: Radio Association, WIOP, Box 2503, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

V08—Goose Bay Amateur Radio Club, P.O. Box 332, Goose Bay, Labrador, Canada.

North Balwyn tram passes corner. Money Orders and Postal Notes payable North Hawthorn P.O.

EASTERN ZONE

During the holiday period VK3ZOE Jim was heard on 6 and 2 metres from Mt. Taylor and VK3ABU Alec, mobile marine on the Gippsland Lakes, on a.s.b., lucky blighter, my bank manager would look sideways at me if I even thought of sideband let alone cruising around in a boat. Till for this month, VK3UG.

Page 21



SWAN TOPICS

Most people do not realise the full range of Swan equipment available. It comprises of 16 different units which can be combined in a number of different ways to suit your pocket and your requirements. They are as follows:—

SW350 Mk. II.	Basic Transceiver, 400w. p.e.p., 150w. a.m., c.w.	£265 0 0
SW240	A.c. Power Supply, matching Cabinet, Speaker, complete with all Cables and Plugs	59 0 0
WFS500	12 volt d.c. Power Supply 500 watts, self protecting	65 18 0
SW420	20-band Transistorised VFO, in matching Cabinet	94 0 0
SW408	5-band Miniature Transistorised VFO	55 13 0
SW400	De Luxe Transceiver, with a built-in Speaker, etc., 400w. p.e.p., 150w. a.m.	292 1 0
SW300C	Commercial fixed frequency Transceiver	Price on application
VX1	5 Transistor plug-in V.O.X. Unit	26 10 0
SWAN Mk. I.	2 kw. p.e.p. in-built Power Supply, solid state, same size as SW350	Price on application
Linear	Split-channel plug-in Adaptor	25 11 10
SW22	5-band completely automatic 12 volt Mobile Whip	95 0 0
SWANTENNA	Opposite Side-band Kit for SW350	17 10 0
	100 Kc. Crystal Cal. Kit for SW350	17 14 11
	Composite 240v. a.c. 12 volt d.c. Power Supply	
	WFS 500 d.c./a.c. 12 volt d.c. to 240 volt a.c. 50 cycle, 500 watts Transistorised Inverter	
	Miniwhip—Helical Mobile Whips for 80, 40 and 20 metres	27 0 0

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TASMANIA

Well, the holiday season is well and truly over, and most people have recovered from the over-indulgence of various things, and although this is the third month of 1968, it is the first month of our (Institute's) financial year, and so is a busy month in all Divisions, with annual meetings and dinners etc. and it behaves as if all to pull our weight and help out where at all possible, which leads me to the point I'm trying to make—the least every licensed member of our Institute can do if he is at all interested in his hobby, is to record a vote in the election of his Divisional Council. This year we lose three of our most important and hard-working members, Charlie TKS, our poor overworked Secretary is resigning due to change of job, and more with consequence; Tiny TJD also finds he has too much else on his plate, and so regrettably steps down as Treasurer; and likewise Ted TEB, our Bulletin Editor and general agitator and factotum has a transfer to another branch in his place of employment, and finds he has to go back to night school for the next couple of years. So you see we are really in a spot. However, there is one bright spot, Anna TLY at our February general meeting spontaneously volunteered for the job of Bulletin editor, and I'm sure I speak for you all when I say "Thanks Ted for a job well done." Thanks Anna for showing all the male members present at the last meeting that although you are only small in stature you're big enough to tackle a man-sized job. I feel sure every member will be behind you, and assist you wherever possible.

Winter TZAP got among the 2K during this year's Ross Hull Contest, and signed into 2L on 3 metres with really F.B. works both ways. Good work, Winston.

Our Annual General Meeting and Dinner is to be held in Hobart this year, on Saturday, March 25. I hope we will see as many members as can possibly make the trip from other zones here for both the meeting and the dinner—what about making up a party—three members, say TZAL or TLY, at nicely in the averaged-sized car—park the harmonica with the neighbours or mother-in-law, and come to Hobart for the week-end, 26th-28th March. Remember also please, gentlemen, sub. are now due. T3's Geoff. TZAS.

A. R. R. L.

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NORTH-WEST ZONE

The first meeting of this zone for the new year took place at our usual headquarters, Lakin's Hall, Ulverston, on Tuesday, 1st February.

Although I was not present my spies informed me that the meeting was a social one with approx. 24 in attendance.

The chief attraction of the evening was a lecture given by Mr. Bonds, of the Meteorological Division of the Weather Bureau. His subject being, "Radio Aids on Weather Forecasting." Members were given a first-hand insight into that particular field and some interesting photos were shown.

After the lecture, George TXL got up and addressed the gathering on his recent visit to the Hamilton S.A.B. Convention in VK3 land. My spy told me that George was very impressed with all the latest gear on display, particularly the kilowatt linear amplifiers suitable for mobile operation—as the rumour goes—some of the S.A.B. gang switch on their "1000 watts pep" linear when conditions get

a bit rough or when some of the a.m. gang get too close in frequency to their net!!!

Just goes to show what lengths some people go to, just for their own selfish satisfaction—I've always thought that a watts pep is more than enough power for anyone. Anyway Sam TSM is more than pleased with his salary, and I think he's a pretty good fellow. Last year, I've been told that Sam has worked over 100 countries on s.a.b.

The mobile outfit will soon be arriving and then I guess a few "hale" antennas will make their appearance on the highways. I suppose these beds will be known as "sainly drivers."

The meeting concluded with another auction—but I don't know who bought what and why.

Another member of this zone is leaving us—Bruce Kelly. The best of luck in your new job Bruce and keep the N.W. Zone informed of your activities over the air occasionally. Seems to be all this month but hope to see you at the next meeting. T3's, VK7MS.

HAMADS

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for external v.f.o., QQE06/40 p.a., T.v.i. proofed. 300 volt 250 ma. Power Supply and 10 watt Modulator. All above mounted on single rack, complete and ready to go, £35 the lot, or will sell separately. Also 144 Mcs. Gelson v.f.o. unused, with tubes, £8. Many other small items, inc. 6 and 2 metre Converters, Valves, etc. Owner leaving district. VK2ZIH, I. Hopkins. 46 Mulda Street, Dapto, N.S.W.

HALLICRAFTER SX101, Mk. 2. Ham band Rx. Ser. No. 175324. Switched SBs. Xtal Cal. 0.5 Kc. c.w. sel. Ex. order, £120. S.A.E. info, 25 Millen St., Hughes, A.C.T.

HT37 Transmitter, a.m./c.w./s.s.b., as new. Must sell to best offer. Your chance of a good buy. 126 McCarrs Creek Rd., Church Point, Sydney.

RECEIVER, Heath GR91, 110v., 4 band, b/cast to 30 Mc., £17/10/-, Sig. Gen., Advance model B4B, 30 Kc. to 30 Mc., £21. V.T.V.M., £15. Len Hearn, 166 Sycamore St., Caulfield, Vic. Ph. 53-3580.

SELL: Mosley TA33 Jr. Beam (s.w.r. 1.2 to 1 phone, 1.5 to 1 c.w. all bands), 65 ft. 32 ohm co-axial and fittings, new (not war surplus), £35. Tower, 43 ft., galv., self supporting, 3 ft. base, made to order, £35. C.D.R. Rotor AR22—220, little use, £15. Duo-doublet antenna, 40 and 80 mc, VK2JR special balun (s.w.r. 1.3 to 1), 45 ft. 75 ohm co-axial (new) and fittings, £7. Crystal mike, p.t.t. with 3 cont. plug. £3. G.D.O. Q-Match, new, and Antennascope, complete, £17/10/-, VK3VH, 34 Marshall Ave., North Clayton (nr. Monash University), Victoria.

SELL: TA33JR Triband Beam, complete with automatic rotor and control unit, £27/10/-. Also "Linear Systems" mobile P/S, 800v., 450 ma., 275v. and bias, £60. Suit any transceiver. VK3XO, 44-1823 evenings only.

TYPE S a.c. Power Supply, unmodified and in excellent condition, 550, 300, 250, 12 v. d.c., 12 v. a.c., \$19. 516 metre Converter with power supply, on chassis, \$10. Receiver R1155B with speaker and power supply, \$55. 40 watt Mico miniature Soldering Iron with low voltage trans. \$6. D.c./d.c. Converter to suit s.a.b. transceiver, 750 v., 250 v., input 12 v. d.c., with two in-built control relays. The two supplies in copper box 10 in. x 10 in. x 1 1/2 in., \$45. W. D. I. Smith, VK2TS, R.M.B. 100A, Mangrove Mtn., N.S.W.

WANTED: Modulation Transformer, at least 30 watts audio, greater preferred. Size, particulars to B. L. Jones, VK7TA, 2 Richmond Pde., Sandy Bay, Tas.

WANTED: Search Receiver (APR-4) or similar. Converter boxes TN 16/17/18/19 also required for same. VK2AAK, Kulnura, N.S.W.

WANTED: 2-metre Transceiver, a.m. or sideband rig, or compact 2-metre Transmitter with or without Rx converter. Write first to VK3AXE, 383 Warrigal Road, Burwood, Melbourne.

A LARGE RANGE OF TRANSMITTERS, RECEIVERS, TEST GEAR, AND DISPOSALS RADIO PARTS AVAILABLE

★ SIGNAL GENERATORS

Type LSG10, 120 Kc. to 260 Mc., \$26. Type LSG11, 120 Kc. to 390 Mc., provision for xtal, \$30, both plus freight.

TE22 Audio Generator, freq. range: sine 20 c/s-200 k/c, square 20 c/s-25 k/c, in four ranges. Output, 7v. p-peak. Output impedance, 1,000 ohms, \$42.

★ C.W. TRANSMITTER

80-10 metres. Geiso 4/102 v.f.o., 2E26 buffer, 813 final, pi-coupler output. Separate meters for grid and plate current. Excellent table-top rig. Less power supply, \$50.

★ POWER SUPPLIES

300v. at 150 mA., 6.3v. at 3 amp., fully enclosed, on 19-inch panel, \$6, complete with meter \$8.

★ METERS, P25 TYPE

0-500 uA., \$5.25; 0-100 uA., \$6.95; 0-1 mA. \$4.50; 0-10 mA., \$4.50; 0-50 mA., \$4.50. Full range of Meters and Multi-Testers available.

★ CO-AXIAL CABLE

UR70 72 ohms, 3/16 inch diam., in 27-yard rolls, \$2 plus 75c pack and post. In as new condition.

★ 80-40 METRE TRANSCEIVER

San Electronics QTR7. Tx: 6BQ5 p.a., 6BQ5 modulator, xtal locked. Rx: Tunes 3.5 to 11 Mc., 1 watt audio output, 230v. a.c., \$90.

★ SAL39 AMPLIFIER KLYSTRONS

Pulse Service: 120w. input, 30kw. output, duty cycle 1%, freq. range 960-1230 Mc. **C.w. Service:** 50w. input approx., 300w. output approx. Ideal tube for 1296 Mc. band. \$20 plus freight.

WANTED TO BUY

Communication Receivers, Test Equipment, etc. Call, write or phone. Equipment inspected and picked up at your convenience any night or week-end.

★ GOLD PLATED CRYSTALS

One only G.E.C. 1,000 c/s. vacuum mounted, gold plated Crystal. Octal base.

One only Marconi 2,000 c/s. vacuum mounted, gold plated Crystal. B7G base.

Prices for above on application.

★ MINIATURE CAPACITORS

New shipment. 600 v.w. Values: 0.001, 0.02, 0.005, 0.0005, 0.0002, 0.0001 uF. \$2 for 80 plus freight.

★ RESISTORS

1/2 watt, I.R.C., Welwyn, Eire, Ducon, Philips, \$2 per 100.

★ CRYSTALS

Personal shoppers only, \$1 each.

★ AR7 COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER

Complete with five coil boxes. 120 Kc. to 25 Mc. 10 tubes. All resistors and capacitors replaced, immaculate condition. \$90.

★ SPECIALS

813 Beam Tetrodes, \$5 each.

7-pin skirted Valve Sockets, P.T.F.E., insulation, silver plated, only 20c each, c/w. shield.

★ C.R.O. TUBES

CV407, \$1 each; CV392, \$1 each.

★ TRANSISTORS

Brand new. OC72, OC44, 2N132, OC66, OC45, 80c each. AT1138 Power Transistor, 30w., Class B, \$3. Also Diodes: OA71, OA81, OA95, 35c each.

ANY QUERIES

Beginners are welcome, ask Jim and Laurie Gardiner any questions. They are Amateur Radio operators and will be only too pleased to assist.

ALL ITEMS FREIGHT EXTRA

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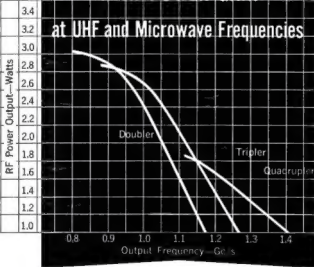
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2.5 Watts Output with 4dB Gain at 1000 Mc/s as a Tripler

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RCA-2N4012 "overlay" Transistor FREQUENCY MULTIPLICATION WITH POWER GAIN

at UHF and Microwave Frequencies



Input Power — 1 Watt
 $V_C = 28$ Volts
Case Temp. (T_C) — 25° C.

Now for the first time, you can achieve frequency multiplication with power gain at microwave frequencies with a single solid-state device, the new 2N4012 silicon transistor. With this new "overlay" unit, you can greatly simplify circuit design as well as reduce costs. At 1 Gc/s, one single 2N4012 can replace both the transistor power amplifier and varactor diode stages previously required.

Offering frequency multiplication with power gain in the 1 Gc/s region, the 2N4012 as a doubler, tripler, and even as a quadrupler, extends transistor performance into the microwave region with watts of power! When used in a common-emitter configuration, this transistor provides stable operation—power output varies smoothly with changes in power input.

Find out how the 2N4012 can help you cut costs by eliminating the varactor and reduce the size of hardware in space, military, and commercial applications. For technical data, price, and delivery, contact Amalgamated Wireless Valve Co. Pty. Ltd., 348 Victoria Road, Rydalmere, N.S.W., or any interstate office.

	2N4012 DOUBLER	2N4012 TRIPLER
Output Power	3 (typ)	2.5 (min) Watts
Output Frequency	800	1000 Mc/s
Input Frequency	400	334 Mc/s
Conversion Gain	4.8 (typ)	4 (min) dB
MAXIMUM RATINGS	V_{CB}	65 Volts
	V_{CE}	40 Volts
	V_{BE}	65 Volts
	V_{RMS}	4 Volts
	I_C	1.5 Amperes



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